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The house is a superb residence at the Grange, built for a large family. It was very handsomely furnished a year ago by the present tenant, who made comfort and convenience the first consideration, thereby rendering it a most desirable genteel residence. The entrance hall, 6 ft wide, leads to another about 100 feet in length. The drawing and dining rooms are elegant and spacious, each 24 feet by 18 feet, with a fast park and well-rooms to correspond. The out-offices are extensive and complete. The orchard is well-stocked with trees, which produced an immense crop last year. Omnibuses call at the door.

TO LET, a Dwelling House, containing six rooms and kitchen, with good yard, and a well of excellent water in Bay View—office, dwelling—street, near Woolloom Bay, of which immediate possession can be given. Apply to **GRAHAM**, a licitor, 18, Elizabeth-street.

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TO LET, a House containing ten rooms, at N. comen-street, Newcastle. (Too well known to need ment.) Apply to J. B. HEWSON, on the premises.

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TO BE SOLD or LET, a most eligible plot of Building Land, having a frontage of 84 feet 4 inches to quarre-street South, and of 48 feet to Goulbourne-street.

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are bounded on one side by the Great South Road, and are a mile and a half of Berrima; others have been laid out rich flats on the Wingecarribe River; and many of them can be surpassed for richness by the celebrated dairy farms of Illawarra.

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phlegm, whereby the respiratory organs are permanently rid and ultimately a sound and perfect cure is effected. In reference to humoral patients suffering from a tightness of the chest, a croupy or wheezy cough, or a bad cough, which have recourse to well-known pills, to ensure a radical cure.



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NATIVE POLICE.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Sir,—If it really is true that the Government are engaged in investigating the numerous charges brought by our settlers, our benches, our medical men, our magistrates, the officers of the native police, the metropolitan, and even the local press, against Mr. Commissioner Walker and his management of this force, the enquiry really going on (perhaps in a more or less disguised manner) is intended to take place, will you permit me to show cause why such should be in an open, impartial, and most searching manner, and why I have my doubts if it is left entirely to your Government, it will be so. In the first place, I will call your attention to the circumstance that the office to hold an investigation arose out of a motion in Council, made by the member for Liverpool Plains, and until one bears in mind that "Mr. Morris" is Mr. Commissioner Walker, and that the member for Liverpool Plains is Mr. Morris, we can but wonder at his moving for such a committee, as we cannot at his abandoning his sham application at the request of Government. I propose therefore, Sir, to prove that the Government for years have been or ought to have been, fully aware of the outrageous delinquencies of this public officer, and if I do, I trust you will admit and act on that admission, that when such men pretend to search into the misconduct of such a man, the public to whom they are entrusted it is both thoroughly and impartially.

I will call to your recollection, then, that in the debate which took place upon the proceedings mentioned, the Colonial Secretary's description of the most flagrant of these delinquencies, which country were such as, as much as possible, to be made known to the public, and that the Government were not only acquainted with his doings, to suppose that he really "was their most efficient officer." And you will remember that the Attorney-General, as though anxious to make the Government responsible for his doings, and to depart still further from the fact than his illustrious colleague, asserted "that there had never been a charge of drunkenness brought against the commandant of the native police."

But, Sir, nearly four years ago since we first made direct and distinct charges against the Native Police. As soon as they came amongst us, in fact, we found, with their determination to misinterpret the instructions they received from Government, and to use their own power, and to do nothing, they were likely to become a very useless body of men, and as the natives were increasing in audacity, and murders were becoming more frequent, you will believe we did not, could not, and would not, without a powerful reinforcement, what we considered were the causes of such. The following charges, Sir, were not only enunciated through the various papers of the colony, but the names of those who made the charges, and who were collectively by us, direct to Government, and I may well here tell you, that the invariable answer received in acknowledgment of such was, "that our communication had been received."

Mr. Charles M. Walker, in his capacity as Commandant of the Native Police, with exercising great favouritism in the disposal of the Force, with continued intemperance, with insulting our magistrates, our commissioners, our benches—we charged him with his officers, on their own responsibility, with impairing the usefulness of the force, by making large allowances out of the rations supplied their men—we charged him with writing false dispatches to Government, with furnishing the Attorney-General with false charges against the Native Police, with making the sole cause of the failure of the Force, with rendering it worse than useless—we charged him with screening his own irrational conduct, by vilifying the officers of the northern squadrons, and we even doubted whether we were not to be taken in by the receipts which were obtained for horses supposed to be bought for the use of the corps. What could we do more—could the Government have done less?

After this time, Sir, it will be credited, that for nearly four years a community of nearly 100,000 people, by letters and petitions, incessantly complained to their rulers but without effect; that the only way by which a great delinquent, when a public officer, can be brought to the notice of Government, is through the utter inability of Government to "save him from his friends;" that for such a character, a Colonial Secretary and Attorney-General could be found who should shield a villainous officer from the notice of the public.

Will it be believed, therefore, Sir, that at this very time, some seven or eight of the Native Police officers sent into Government their resignations, "unless their drunken commandant was removed." And two or three months before the resignation of Mr. Walker, he openly characterised his drunken conduct as that of a maniac. Shame upon our rulers—shame upon our Englishmen—upon our members of Council, many of whom were acquainted with the time to time specially acquainted with the foregoing facts, and—lastly, shame upon the Press of this colony.

Watch, Sir, the sequel of this enquiry—if it is honest and if it is a search for truth, it is actually required and witnesses are sought for, and Mr. Walker's accounts to the very earliest and most reliable public patches, secret and public, made known; if the officers are placed on their oaths, and properly interrogated; if, I promise you, such revelations as not even our Government can conceal.

Yours obediently,

W. H. WALSH.

Wide Bay, 4th November, 1854.
[This letter has been received some weeks ago, and we have deemed it right to give it publication, after the result of the investigation on Mr. Walker had closed.—Editor S. M. Herald.]

SHARKS IN HARBOUR.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Sir,—In addition to the notice in this day's issue, respecting the sharks in Woolloomooloo Bay, I beg to inform you that another was captured off Fort Point, on Sunday morning, and is now in the hands of Mr. Robinson. It is now seven years since that an unfortunate man lost his life bathing at the Fig-tree. A few days after the said occurrence Alderman Eggs proposed a motion, which was carried, that the Fig-tree should be enclosed for the purpose of bathing. The enclosure of the public are aware that nothing yet has been done. The Commissioners appear to treat the matter with the same apathy as their predecessors, and until some unfortunate person either loses his life or limb, nothing will be done.

Mr. Robinson has enclosed the inner portion of his bath for the safety of his patrons; but some portion of the fencing has, of late, given way, so that a shark could make his entrance into the enclosure, if he felt inclined.

Trusting that able pens than mine will turn their attention to the matter, as it occasions great anxiety to your Ac.

January 29, 1855. COLD BATH.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE COLONIES.

To the Editor of the Argus.

Sir,—I observe that in a recent number of your journal, you have made some animadversions upon the details relative to the changes in the management of the administration of our colonies, from the earliest period of our colonial history to the present time, may not be uninteresting to your readers.

During the earliest settlements upon the continent of New South Wales, the American continent—namely, from 1605 to 1840, the whole superintendence of the plantations was exercised, both executive and legislative, by the King's Secretary of State.

By the 19th C. L. C. the King's Secretary of State, the Privy Council, both as to persons and property, was regulated by Parliament (see 1 B. Comm. 230-1). True, it applied only to persons within the realm, but as most of the colonies were settled by charters to persons resident in England, the House of Commons, the colonies. (See Lewis's collection of charters, published in London, 1850.)

From and after the commencement of the civil war, the parliament assumed the power of the sovereign, and among others, the royal jurisdiction over the plantations. But at that time they were left, for the most part, to their own resources and their own prudence, and they were not, as they are now, under the control of the government of the mother country, produced that deep-rooted discontent that led to the independence of the colonies. It is indeed not a little remarkable that the character of the House of Commons was liberal, that the democratic State of Rhode Island was administered under the charter of Charles II, until a few years back.

Shortly afterwards (1689) the authority of the King in Council was revived.

Shortly afterwards (I have been unable to learn the exact date, but I think about 1662) a Council of Trade and Plantations was established, consisting of a considerable number (not less than twenty) of persons of character and station who were not members of the government or even privy councillors. Of this Council the celebrated Sir Joshua Child was a member. He was a brewer in Southwark, and was the founder of the house of Childs, the bankers, at Temple Bar. His *Discourse on Trade* is well known to political economists as anticipating many of the sound views which

have prevailed in modern times. It is noticed by the late Mr. Mill, in his article "Economics," in the last edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, and by Mr. McCulloch, in his "Preliminary Discourse" to the *Principles of Political Economy*. This Council was abolished on the 12th of March, 1674-5. By an Order in Council of that date, the affairs of trade and plantations (they were then always united, and the word "colony" was seldom made use of, were placed under the jurisdiction of a committee of the privy council for the affairs of trade and plantations.

The committee was somewhat modified and improved in 1696. During the reigns of King William and Queen Anne, the practice seems to have been that two noblemen and eight commoners were appointed commissioners (latterly lords commissioners) of trade and plantations. Most of these commissioners were either distinguished men, or afterwards became so; and the Board of Trade and Plantations, as it was called, was a nursery for statesmen. "The members of the first board were John, Earl of Bridgewater, Earl of Tankerville, Sir Philip Meadows, author of the *Discourse on Trade*, and the Duke of Devonshire, who had been a member of the Council of Trade and Plantations, and afterwards filled the then important office of "Auditor of Colonial Revenues." John Pollock, an eminent lawyer, and the Duke of Devonshire, who had been a member of the Council of Trade and Plantations, and afterwards filled the then important office of "Auditor of Colonial Revenues." John Pollock, an eminent lawyer, and the Duke of Devonshire, who had been a member of the Council of Trade and Plantations, and afterwards filled the then important office of "Auditor of Colonial Revenues."

By this "Committee" afterwards called the "Board of Trade and Plantations," the affairs of the colonies continued to be administered until a year or two after the close of the last century, when the Board of Trade and Plantations was superseded by the Board of Commissioners of the Trade and Plantations, and the Board of Commissioners of the Trade and Plantations was superseded by the Board of Commissioners of the Trade and Plantations, and the Board of Commissioners of the Trade and Plantations was superseded by the Board of Commissioners of the Trade and Plantations.

The first was Richard West, appointed as early as 1718. He was a sound lawyer, and held the office till 1725, when he became Lord Chancellor of Ireland. His office, on his own responsibility, with impairing the usefulness of the force, by making large allowances out of the rations supplied their men—we charged him with writing false dispatches to Government, with furnishing the Attorney-General with false charges against the Native Police, with making the sole cause of the failure of the Force, with rendering it worse than useless—we charged him with screening his own irrational conduct, by vilifying the officers of the northern squadrons, and we even doubted whether we were not to be taken in by the receipts which were obtained for horses supposed to be bought for the use of the corps. What could we do more—could the Government have done less?

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from those of the colonies. The Duke of Newcastle elected to keep the seals of the War Department, and Sir George Grey was appointed (June) Secretary of State for the Colonies. What advantage will result from the colonies having thus, for the first time, a department to themselves, remains to be seen.

Your obedient servant,

C.

VISIT TO THE STATE PRISON.

From the *Alta California*, November 26.
Upon the invitation of Colonel Snowden, one of the State Prison inspectors, we paid a visit on Friday last to San Quentin, for the purpose of judging for ourselves of the means provided by the State for the safe keeping of prisoners, and their facilities for escaping. There were some thirty or forty prisoners in the State Prison at San Quentin, who had been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment have again thrown themselves upon the community to commit again their depredations. These were the prisoners who had been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment have again thrown themselves upon the community to commit again their depredations.

Taking a Whitehall boat daylight, from the foot of Washington-street, we started in a launch. The sail is a delightful one, or rather was a delightful one to us. We, of course, could not appreciate the feelings of the wretched criminals who are bound thither to serve long years at unremunerated, profligate labour, and who could not enjoy, as we enjoyed, the sight of our magnificent hill-girdled bay, over the surface of whose bright waters our boat was dancing. To them the trip must be a very dreary one, and a very tedious one, as we saw and enjoyed in it. In about two hours we reached the prison-landing, where we were received by General Rellin, in whose company we visited the prison building, and saw the convicts at their labour, and who gave us much information of interest and value.

The State has made a favourable purchase in the State Prison grounds. There are twenty acres of land which were purchased for 10,000 dollars, and on which are some valuable buildings, and the amount of the purchase was 125,000 dollars, and in all about 200,000 dollars has been expended by the State.

The position of things at the prison is as follows:—There are now twenty convicts, from the various counties in the State, ranging from one to forty years, about three hundred persons, among whom are representatives of nearly every nation under the sun. The prisoners are employed during the day season in making bricks, immense kilns of which are scattered over the grounds, and are now engaged in passing and stowing lumber on board the vessels which bring them to San Francisco. The place where they work is about an eighth of a mile from the prison building, and each is watched over by a guard, who stands with a loaded musket or rifle, ready to shoot down any one who attempts to escape. The prisoners are divided into two distinct lines of posts, one on each side of the prison grounds, and numbering in all twenty-two, at each one of which an armed guard is constantly kept. These posts are on the summit of hills, and are so placed that the prisoners can see the whole grounds can be overlooked by each individual sentry. Beside this, cannon are planted in the most prominent positions, so that they can be brought to bear upon every portion of the premises and on the bay, and the prisoners are guarded by men, and are commanded by Captain Asa Felt, an old mountaineer, a cool, firm and determined man, whom the prisoners fear, and who has already, in the past, been obliged to kill several of them while attempting to escape.

The prison is situated upon a hill, overlooking the bay, and is a solid, beautiful piece of masonry. It is built of stone, with walls three feet and three inches thick, and is surrounded by a high wall, and without a particle of wood work in it, the ceiling being of groined arches. It is 180 feet in length and 28 in breadth. The upper story is divided into forty-eight cells, and in the lower story is a long hall intended for the use of the prisoners, and is guarded by officers of the prison. The cells are very comfortable, and are strongly built, with walls that would defy the action of chisel, saw, or hammer, heavy iron doors with double locks and bolts. Escape from the cells is almost impossible, and the prisoners are so guarded that but three escapes had been made from the building, and those at a time when the cement was moist, when the building was first occupied. Thirteen attempts to escape have been made, and all have failed. On several occasions upon a preconcerted signal they have rushed upon and disarmed the guard, and have escaped, but they have been recaptured, and are now in the prison. The prisoners are so guarded that but three escapes had been made from the building, and those at a time when the cement was moist, when the building was first occupied. Thirteen attempts to escape have been made, and all have failed. On several occasions upon a preconcerted signal they have rushed upon and disarmed the guard, and have escaped, but they have been recaptured, and are now in the prison.

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them and listening to a description of their peculiarities armed with a sledge hammer, pickaxe, crow bar, and enough of them, if they knew their strength and could concentrate it, to murder us in an instant. Among the desperate villains who we saw, were "Coyote Charley," "Bent," a "Black Jack," sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment, "Mickey," a Frenchman who boasts of 10 murders, Adams, the burglar, "Cock Eye Furry," a notorious robber and gladiator, who has once escaped, and many others, whose names and crimes we do not now remember. Even in their confinement these scoundrels do not forget their old professions. While we were there Captain Rellin happened to lay down his coat on the floor, and one of the prisoners, who was a blacksmith, upon putting it on again, found it lighter, by a pound, containing fifty or sixty dollars. Suspecting the man who took it, he was placed hands and neck in the stocks, and in a few hours told where he had hid it.

First prize, a magnificent lady's saddle, a bridle, and a whip, to Miss Julia Linn. Second prize, a silver bowl, to Miss Rachel Fisher. Third prize, a set of silver spoons to Mrs D. Parks. Fourth prize, a pair of silver tongs, to Miss D. Linn, aged 18 years. Two prizes were awarded this afternoon in the presence of a large concourse of people.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Monday Evening.

WE have lately drawn attention to the intention, proclaimed by the Executive Government, to sell the leases of those portions of the river frontages, a the Port of Newcastle, which now form the termini of the railways of the five Burwood coal companies. We have submitted reasons upon which our opinion has been based, that this intention of the Government should be re-considered; and we believe that we are correct in stating that the sale of these leases, announced to take place at Newcastle, to-morrow (Tuesday), will be again postponed, if not altogether withdrawn.

To-day, pursuant to advertisement, a special general meeting of the members of the Sydney Chamber of Commerce was held at the Exchange Rooms, Pitt-street. The special object of the meeting was to consider the draft of an address to be presented to His Excellency Sir William Thomas Denison, at the levee, on Wednesday congratulating him upon his arrival on our shores to assume the important post of Governor-General of Her Majesty's Dominion of New South Wales.

nance on the part of the Chamber of Commerce that the liberal commercial policy of Sir Charles Fitz Roy would be continued. The draft of the address was agreed to, with a few trifling verbal amendments. Mr. Breillat presided; and the attendance of members was numerous. It was understood that, although specially convened, the meeting was to be considered a private one. We are therefore precluded from publishing a formal report of the proceedings. We may, nevertheless, be permitted to direct attention to one significant comment which was incidentally made in reference to the commercial policy of Sir Charles Fitz Roy, to which there was not of necessity any dissentient voice, viz., that in the present tariff of New South Wales, there appeared but eight dutiable items, whilst in the tariff which it superseded there were one hundred and thirty-five.

A half-yearly general meeting of the proprietary of the Wentworth Gold Field Company was convened for this afternoon; but at four o'clock, there not being a quorum present, the meeting was adjourned for a fortnight.

From the *Times*, October 30, we take the following letter, which refers to an apparently needless cause of inefficiency in the present mail service to Australia.

It is—There is one abuse complained of by the Melbourne Argus, and which is not without foundation, to which, I think, the attention of the Postmaster-General will be called. It is that of two mail-boats leaving Melbourne at nearly the same time, and for the same destination, and which, by the coincidence, would have arrived at the Colonies without the means of steam communication for two months.

The *Argus* states that this was owing to the accidental delay of the Queen of the South; but, far from such being the case, the *Queen of the South*, which was to sail, with an extra steamer, be dispatched by the General Service to Australia, could not have sailed for Melbourne to depart for the Straits the day after to-morrow, as the steamer, for example, that the steamer leaving Southampton proceeds to Japan, the *Queen of the South* having arrived at Melbourne on the 8th of August, or the day on which she is due; hence, after leaving that port on her return, she has to wait, and it is not till the 10th of September, that she can finally re-appear for sea in a new mail, or, say, the 8th of September, that she can be despatched to Australia, and not arrive at her home port before the 16th of November, or only about a fortnight before the delivery of the mail of the alternate month by which she is to be replaced. The irregularity of the voyage are performed within the contract time, but experience proves that, in the case of the *Queen of the South*, as it is that in Singapore, and it is therefore more probable that until an extra steamer be despatched, which would enable the mail via the Straits to sail, as it is the case of the *Queen of the South*, in some instances, there would be both arrive at about the same time, and the contract of the General Mail Company, say, as the *Queen of the South*, would be nearly to be lost.

I trust that the future pace of the company's vessels may be better regulated, and that the *Queen of the South* may be outward and homeward she was thirty-three days over, instead she was been seven days by the *Queen of the South*, and it is not till the 10th of September, that she can finally re-appear for sea in a new mail, or, say, the 8th of September, that she can be despatched to Australia, and not arrive at her home port before the 16th of November, or only about a fortnight before the delivery of the mail of the alternate month by which she is to be replaced.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

AN AUSTRALIAN.

The latest report, December 1, from San Francisco, as regards the state of the money market, says—

Little has been done in the Money or Stock Markets for the past few days. In fact, but a few have been taken at an annual

[illegible]

ST. LEONARD'S—HOUSE AND GROUND.
NORTH SHORE.
ABSOLUTE BARGAIN.
BOWDEN AND THIRKELD are in-
structed by Mr. T. J. Fland, as re-
sulting from the death of the late Mr. Fland, in
his immediate departure for England, to sell the above
residence and grounds, which are situated in a
very elegant and commodious family residence, at the
distance of three miles' walk of Sydney, on the high road
to the Ferry.

Day of Sale, THURSDAY, 14th February, 1856.
The Auctioneers can give the most positive assurance of a
complete sale, without the slightest reserve. Possession can
be given on the day of sale.
To be Purchased at a valuation.
Orders to view can be obtained from Mr. FISHER, or BOWDEN
or THIRKELD, at the 'Star Hotel.'

THURSDAY, 1st February.
A large shop, with three small houses, and a large
double-end re-place, six foot level verandah 80 feet long, and
double-end of sixty feet, by a depth of sixty, situated
in the most desirable part of the North Shore, within
three miles' walk from either Ferry. The above is
situated in the parish of St. Leonard's, and is

[illegible][illegible]

one of these valuable lots into two lots; and say one acre of land, situated between the building and the main highway, shall be reserved as a public road, and the balance of the building materials, even though a considerable quantity may remain, shall be sold at public auction, and the proceeds thereof shall be paid over to the satisfaction of the said mortgagee, and the balance of the same shall be paid over to the said owner of his property.

The following are the great metropolises of the south, and must within a very short period be incorporated in it; so that they will form a vast territory, and contain a large population, and will be a fine market, and source of revenue to the colony.

The first of these is the city of Cook's River, which occupies this property daily, bringing it at once within easy reach of Sydney.

This plan may be seen and lithographs obtained by applying to the office of the auctioneer.

DEAR SIR—Enclosed you will find the plan of the above property, which will be preserved.

Yours, I believe, Sir,
TERRA, Liberal, Tattler, good

Three-roomed brick built house, in Campbell-street, near George and Bourke streets, with a two-roomed flower and garden in the rear, each lot to separate tenants at pond level.

COWDEN and THRELKELD are instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of February next, three-roomed brick-built HOUSE, on the north side of Camp-

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

received instructions to sell by auction at the
part, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of February at
that that substantial stone-built dwelling house with verandah
fronting the main road, containing 10 rooms, 2 of which are
6 inches x 11 feet 5 inches on the ground floor, 10 in
the first floor, a front porch, 17 feet 10 inches x 10 feet
in the second floor, 10 feet 6 inches x 10 feet; 3 third floor
rooms, 15 feet 10 inches x 10 feet.
The house is situated on a large plot of ground: at the rear of the
good kitchen, shower, and outside door.
The property is situated at the east end of Liverpool-street,
and is close to the high ground of the city, and is a
most splendid residence of John Rae, Esq., near to Victoria
square.
Such as are on the look out for a healthy residence at a
distance from the busy parts of the city, yet within a few minutes
of the city, and in a healthy neighbourhood, and in a
house to the capital, who wish to see a large list of rent, may
be kind of property that will never be empty, or fall to let
at a low price.
The owner complies at present, but he complies as an
agent for the late Mr. Rae, when the house could be given
to the late Mr. Rae, when the house could be given
at a low price per week. Water on the premises.
The house is situated on a large plot of ground, and is a
most splendid residence. P. and S. on the premises.

BOWDEN and **THRELKELD** have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Mart, 211, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 1st February next, the following property:

A large and comfortable two-storyed house, with verandah, containing six main rooms, having en suite bed and bath and two closets on the first floor, and two bedrooms on the second floor; also a comfortable kitchen and moon covey; a well of good water; yard and garden.

The house is very pleasantly situated on the rising ground between Mr. Langley's, the architect's, and Mr. Taylor & Co.'s stores, at the north-east corner of Liverpool and Cross streets, and is about 10 feet high and stone, well constructed, and the view from the interior of the house is well sustained.

Good repair.

The views from the balcony are extensive and pleasing, showing the city below and the harbor beyond, to the eastward of the wharf.

Plans on view at the Mart.

Turnat at sale.

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